with dark umber, red-brown and purplish-brown. The oviduct egg (5: p. 37) measured 50 x 38 mm., and was whitish, faintly tinged buff, with rufous spots all over varying from pin-points upwards, thickest and largest at the larger end. The average measurements of eleven eggs is 54.74 x 40.6 mm., with a range 52.0–58.0 mm. x 38.0–42.1 mm.

In the Lake Victoria region I would expect the main breeding season to coincide with the long rains, perhaps from March to June. But in northern Uganda where the rivers, excepting the Nile, are almost non-existent at the end of the dry season, breeding is unlikely before May or June. In the Ituri region of the neighbouring north-eastern Congo, Chapin (5: p. 37) collected a male in breeding condition at the end of April; shot the female with an oviduct egg on 22nd May, and examined another female in breeding condition on 22nd July. Further, he records "That the breeding season coincides with rains and high water in the rivers is confirmed by our three young specimens secured in September and December."

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On *Aegithina tiphia* (Linn.), the Common Iora, from Udjung Kulon, western Java

by A. HOOGERWERF

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When ten males belonging to the subspecies *scapularis* are compared with a similar series of *micromelaena** and some specimens of *viridis* and *aequanimis* it is not easy to separate birds belonging to *scapularis* and *viridis* on differences in the colour of the under parts, but *micromelaena*

* Mrs Hall[3] places *micromelaena* in the synonymy of *horizoptera*.

has decidedly more yellow on those parts, whereas *aequanimis* is still yellower. But the females do not differ much on the under surface, excepting the only female of *aequanimis* before me which is much yellower than the females of the other three races. The males of *Aegithina viridissima* are separable at once from birds belonging to the "Rassenkreis" of *tiphia* on account of their leaf-green under parts.

On the upper parts and wings the differences in the males are rather striking: *micromelaena* has nearly black wings and tail, whereas *scapularis* has the wings much lighter and has a green tail; moreover the green in the plumage is darker in *micromelaena*. The subspecies *viridis* is somewhat intermediate between both these races, not only in the tint of the wings but also on the upper surface; the tail is black only in one of the four skins before me. The three males of *aequanimis* nearly agree with *viridis* on the upper parts and also somewhat with *micromelaena*, but they differ from both because of more yellow on the forehead.

The females of all four subspecies indicated above are difficult to separate when comparing the upper surface but the females of *viridis* and *micromelaena* average a trifle yellower and the single skin of *aequanimis* shows still more yellow.

The males recently secured in Udjung Kulon agree rather well with males of *scapularis* from more eastern localities on the under parts, but the under tail is much darker which makes them rather similar to one of the four males of *viridis*, showing also a dark under tail. From males of *micromelaena* and *aequanimis* these Udjung Kulon males differ because of the less yellow under parts.

The females of this region agree rather well with *scapularis* but they may average greener below, especially on the flanks.

In the greenish colour of the upper surface the males from Udjung Kulon do not differ much from *viridis* which means that they are darker than *scapularis* and lighter than *micromelaena* and perhaps also lighter than the average *aequanimis*. Eight birds of the ten before me have a black upper tail and in both other males the tail is darker than in *scapularis*. The dark colour of the wings is intermediate in tone between *micromelaena* and *viridis*, agreeing well with one of the three *aequanimis* before me, but birds belonging to this race can be separated on account of the striking clear yellow on the forehead.

The six females from Udjung Kulon can hardly be separated from the subspecies mentioned above but the wings seem to average darker and the yellow edges on the wing feathers broader and more obvious than in these other races.

From the above it is evident that the population of this bird living in Udjung Kulon cannot be included into one of the subspecies mentioned above; not in *scapularis* on account of the dark upper parts, black wings and tail in the males, not in *micromelaena* because of the much less yellow under surface, the lighter green of the upper parts and the less intense black on wings and tail, not in *viridis* because of the darker wings and probably also tail and not in *aequanimis* because of the much less yellow under parts and less yellow on the forehead. Moreover it is evident from the measurements given below that Udjung Kulon birds rather agree in wing and tail length with *scapularis* and *viridis* but that they are smaller than both remaining subspecies.

Stresemann[1] and Mayr[2] consider *Aegithina tiphia damicra* from South Borneo as a synonym of *viridis*. Stresemann described representatives of the species from North Borneo as *Aegithina tiphia chaseni* which should differ from *viridis* by having golden yellow instead of greenish under parts. more yellowish-green upper parts, golden-yellow instead of olive-green upper head, deep black instead of dull black wing-coverts and by being larger. But Mayr does not mention *chaseni* when he considers birds from North Borneo identical with *aequanimis* with which they should perfectly agree, not only in size but in colour (compared in large series of both sexes).

Six males and five females recently obtained from East Borneo and sent by me to Prof. Stresemann should belong to *viridis*. The males differ from Udjung Kulon birds on account of the clearer yellow on the under parts and because they have less yellow on the remiges and wing-coverts. Moreover the green on the upper surface is somewhat darker than in birds from Udjung Kulon. The females of these fresh *viridis* average in being somewhat clearer yellow but they do not differ much from females of this last area of which Prof. Stresemann gave me as his opinion: "*Aegithina:* Ihre neue Subspecies ist gut kenntlich".

Without losing ourselves in a discussion concerning the name of birds originating from North Borneo, it is evident that the population of *Aegithina tiphia* living in Udjung Kulon cannot be considered identical with those birds, not only because North Borneo's *Aegithina* is larger but also on account of their golden-yellow under parts without a greenish tint and because of that colour on the crown.

The birds secured in Udjung Kulon had the gonads undeveloped excepting some males which had large testes: 5–8 mm., showing, however, no important differences in plumage when compared with those other males as should be the case in accordance with Mrs. Hall[3] who found rather important variations in the non-breeding plumage of birds belonging to the "Rassenkreis" of *Aeginthia tiphia*. Judging from a male and a female, collected in Udjung Kulon in 1932 and 1942, the post-mortem discolouring seems not very important.

Therefore it is evident—as I supposed earlier[4]—that *Aegithina tiphia*, inhabiting Udjung Kulon cannot be united with one of the existing races which makes it desirable to separate this population, for which I propose the name:

*Aegithina tiphia djungkulanensis** subsp. nov.

Types: ♂ Mus. Zoöl. Bogor, No. 23.523, 8th July 1955, Tandjong Alang-Alang, Udjung Kulon (West-Java); leg. A. Hoogerwerf. ♀ Mus. Zoöl. Bogor, No. 23.530, 9th July 1955, Tandjong Alang-Alang, Udjung Kulon (West-Java); leg. A. Hoogerwerf.

♂♀ In size nearly similar to *Aegithina tiphia scapularis* and *viridis* but the male has a longer bill and the tail averages shorter; the female has a somewhat longer tail than both these subspecies; the new race is smaller than *micromelaena*, *aequanimis* and *chaseni*.

♂ Green of the upper parts a trifle lighter than in *viridis* and *micromelaena* but darker than in *scapularis* of which the male has a green instead

* The Sundanese name of Udjung Kulon is Djungkulan, which means land which comes to a dead end.

of a black tail as is the case in *djungkulanensis*. Remiges and wing-coverts darker than in *scapularis* and also averaging darker than in *viridis*, but not so black as in *micromelaena* in which subspecies—however—the wings show less yellow. Yellow edges on remiges of *djungkulanensis* average a trifle clearer than in the other races.

Lower parts, sides of the head, neck and body similar to *scapularis* because these parts are not clear yellow but olive-yellow; less white on the

AEGITHINA TIPHIA subspp.
1. *Aegithina tiphia scapularis* (Java)
2. ,, ,, *djungkulanensis* subsp. nov. (Udjung Kulon)
3. ,, ,, *micromelaena* (Sumatra)
4. ,, ,, *aequanimis* (Borneo, part)
5. ,, ,, *viridis* (Borneo, part)

lower belly than in *viridis*. On account of the more greenish tint on the under surface the new subspecies not only differs from most *viridis* and *micromelaena*, but also from *aequanimis* and *chaseni: singapurensis* known from South Malacca seems much darker above and *horizoptera* from Nias is said to have yellower under parts and lighter wings and should measure larger.

♀ Plumage not very different from *viridis* or *scapularis* but a trifle darker above than in *scapularis;* wing somewhat darker than in all other subspecies examined by me, but I did not see *singapurensis* and *horizoptera*. Yellowish edges on the remiges broader and clearer than in all other skins studied, in which the yellow edges are less conspicuous. Tail is green as in the other females before me.

Notwithstanding the differences mentioned above, females of *djungkulanensis* do not differ much from *scapularis* or *viridis*, as may be shown by the fact that a female of the new race originating from Udjung Kulon was classified by Chason as *scapularis*.

A freshly collected male from the village of Tamandjaja, about five miles east of Udjung Kulon seems much closer to *scapularis* than to *djungkulanensis* but it is a trifle darker above than *scapularis* and the tail is a trifle darker too, rather similar to a single *djungkulanensis* before me.

A female from the same locality seems somewhat closer to birds of the new race because of its darker upper surface and wings. This skin shows

more white on the lower flanks than any other female of both these subspecies. From this material it seems justified to restrict the type locality of the new race to Udjung Kulon and to consider as its most eastern boundary the very narrow "bottle-neck" by which this game-reserve is separated from the remainder of Java.

Measurements:

♂♂ *Wing; scapularis:* 59, 61, 61, 62, 62, 62, 63, 64; *viridis:* 59, 60, 60, 62; *micromelaena* 61, 62, 62, 62, 62, 63, 64, 65, 65, 66; *aequanimis:* 62, 64, 65; *djungkulanensis:* 59, 61, 61, 61, 62, 62, 62, 62, 62, 62;

Tail; scapularis: 46, 46, 47.5, 48.5, 49.5, 50, 51.5, 51.5; *viridis:* 44, 44.5, 46.5, 47; *micromelaena:* 43, 44.5, 45.5, 46.5, 46.5, 48, 48, 48, 49, 49.5; *aequanimis:* 46.5, 50, 51.5; *djungkulanensis:* 42, 42, 43.5, 44, 45, 45, 46.5, 47, 48, 50;

Culmen; scapularis: 11.5, 12, 12, 12.5, 12.5, 13, 13, 14; *viridis:* 11.5, 13, 13.5, 14; *micromelaena:* 13, 13.5, 14, 14, 14.5, 14.5, 14.5, 14.5, 15.5; *aequanimis:* 13.5, 15, 16; *djungkulanensis:* 12.5, 12.5, 13, 13.5, 14, 14.5, 14.5, 14.5, 15, 15.

Max., min. and average measurements:

	scapularis	*viridis*	*micromelaena*	*aequanimis*	*djungkulanensis*
Wing:	59–64	59–62	61–66	62–65	59–62
	61·75	60·25	63·20	63·67	61·40
Chasen & Kloss [5]: (17♂)		62–67			
		63·25			
Tail:	46–51·5	44–47	43–49·5	46·5–51·5	42–50
	48·81	45·50	46·85	49·33	45·30
Chasen & Kloss [5]: (17♂)		46–55			
		48·47			
Culmen:	11·5–14	11·5–14	13–15·5	13·5–16	12·5–15
	12·56	13	14·22	14·83	13·90

♀♀ Wing; *scapularis:* 60, 62, 62, 62, 62; *viridis:* 57, 58, 58, 60; *micromelaena:* 61, 63, 63, 64, 64; *aequanimis:* 63; *djungkulanensis:* 57, 60, 60, 61, 62.

Tail; *scapularis:* 43.5, 46.5, 46.5, 48, 48.5; *viridis:* 45.5, 46, 46.5, 47; *micromelaena:* 46.5, 48, 49.5, 49.5, 50; *aequanimis:* 44; *djungkulanensis:* 48, 48, 48.5, 52.5, 53.

Culmen: *scapularis:* 11, 12, 12, 15, 15; *viridis:* 13, 13, 13.5, 14; *micromelaena:* 14.5, 15, 15, 15, 15.5; *aequanimis:* 15; *djungkulanensis:* 12, 13, 13, 14.5.

Max., min. and average measurements:

	scapularis	*viridis*	*micromelaena*	*aequanimis*	*djungkulanensis*
Wing:	60–62	57–60	61–64	63	57–62
	61·60	58·25	63		60

	scapularis	*viridis*	*micromelaena*	*aequanimis*	*djungkulanensis*
Tail:	Chasen & Kloss [5]: (8♀) 59–63				
	60·63				
	43·5–48·5	45·5–47	46·5–50	44	48–53
	46·60	46·25	48·70		50
	Chasen & Kloss [5]: (8♀) 45–50				
	49·25				
Culmen:	11–15	13–14	14·5–15·5	15	12–14·5
	13	13·38	15		13·13

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A wild-shot Wigeon x European Green-winged Teal

(Exhibited to the B.O.C., March, 1962)

by James M. Harrison

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On 2nd December, 1961 a duck was shot on Hayling Island, Hampshire, and was at once recognised by Mr. D. R. Pycroft as a hybrid between a Wigeon, *Anas penelope* Linnaeus and a European Green-winged Teal, *Anas crecca crecca*, Linnaeus. The bird was a drake.

This is an instance of interspecific hybridisation in which the progeny may be described as strictly intermediate between the parent species in so far as colour and pattern are concerned. However, in size this individual approaches that of a Wigeon, being almost as large as some of the smaller sized ducks of that species. As can be seen from the accompanying plates, the head is predominantly that of a drake Teal, but the rather rich chestnut of that species is replaced by a lighter shade of bay and the pattern, although very close, is not quite faithful, for the light anterior line which runs from above and in front of the eye to demarcate the base of the bill and continue below to form a light border to the dusky chin patch is vestigial and does not extend to enclose the patch, as in most specimens, while this latter character is more extensive. The green surrounding the eyes and extending backwards to the nape is also lighter.

The breast shield is of the same vinaceous colour as in the Wigeon and is markedly spotted. As a variant both a spotted and a barred breast shield have been recorded in that species (Harrison 1956, 1957) while, of course, spotting of the breast in the Teal is invariable.

The rest of the underparts are white as in both species while the black